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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have repeated that purpose must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

### A Supremely Important Commission.

Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

The report of the Tax Commissioners yesterday, giving the total tax payable on real estate and personalty in New York as nearly ninety million dollars for the current year, suggests the very great importance of this commission and the need of the exercise of the new Mayor's ripest judgment in making appointments to it.

That the success of Mayor Low's administration will depend on the sagacity and the tact of his Tax Commissioners in perhaps a larger measure than on the conduct of any other department of the municipal government well understood by everybody who is informed as to the very difficult and very delicate tax question.

In saving this we have no suggestion to make except that the purer the character, the higher the ability and the profounder the special knowledge and judgment of the Tax Commissioners selected the more prosperous will be the new administration. Very prudent men are needed in those places in order to avoid dangers which might possibly wreck an administration otherwise beyond criticism.

### The Sunday Question.

The very decided differences of opinion among ministers of religion and secular philanthropists concerning the opening of the liquor saloons in New York on Sunday indicate that if ever the question is referred to local option it will give rise to a very remarkable campaign of discussion.

Inevitably the whole question of the relations of the State to the religious observance of the day would be brought into the controversy. This was indicated in the sermon on the subject preached last Sunday by the Unitarian Dr. SAVAGE. He took the ground that It is not the business of the State to enforce any theory or interpretation of Divine Commandments. "Hands off from religious questions!" was his

This Unitarian view, it may be observed, is in agreement with the position taken in a memorial of Virginia Baptists concerning the Sunday question as it arose in the Constitutional Convention of that State. They held that the complete separation between State and Church in this Republic forbids any interference by legislation with the judgments, convictions and practices of the people touching the religious observance of Sunday, and strictly confines the province of the State to the regulation of the day as a day of rest of purely secular institution, so far as the State

concerned.

In New York, it must always be borne in mind also, there is a very great Jewish population which recognizes no religious obligation to observe the Christian Sunday. The Jews constitute one of the most moral, most intelligent and most orderly elements of our citizenship. How they stand on this special question of the opening of liquor saloons on Bunday has not yet been declared fully and authoritatively by any distinguished representative of their sentiment, so far as we have observed, but perhaps their position may be assumed. They are so great a part of the electorate of the city that their sentiment on the subject would go far to determine the decision pendered, if it was referred to local option. The Baptist ministers of New York who have spoken on the Sunday question have not expressed agreement with the very radical view of their uncompromising brethren of Virginia.

The part of our population which rejects religious authority altogether, the agnostics, infidels and what-not, tnust also be considered. According to a religious census of certain of the Asbombly districts, lately taken, the number of people who are ready to confess themselves squarely as unbelievers is small relatively, but a test of popular sentiment through local option as to Sunday would be likely to show much agreement with the position of Dr. Savace and the Virginia Baptists, coming from very large element of the population without any definite religious belief.

# The Mckinicy Memorial.

It is the general wish of the people of this country to express by a fitting memorial their admiration for the per sonal qualities of our late President. WELLAM MCKINLEY Accordingly the McKinley National Memorial Association has been incorporated for this purpose, with a representative board of

and maintain at Canton, in Ohio, a miltable memorial, and if there should be say surplus after providing for it. the state is its influence median way probably summinder is to be devoted to such a and store me have as two tenters of these speciental so may be exected at Warter togical. An mighliory of this Sistinual posterior, the optical accustors of the pre-Amoration, organized here with the Hop. Conserving N. Bring charmes of Hon. Comparison S. Bilbay characters of animal animal state of the experience of the fraction frontients in new audicate ground active real of the or regions bears than ing authoriptions. Those should be not the McKinley Memorial Association JAMES G. CARROTT Treasurer. As set; who got our boundstoom of the noursely montronic continued will be even to their will have to be a feed of the play. all givens to the fund no matter how a full description of the container small may be their contributions

assault upon his life, this fund will surely receive great additions from New York This financial and commercial capital owes a special debt of obligation to the late President, to whose wisdom and conservatism its present sound prosperity is so much due and it should be proud to manifest and emphasize thus the veneration in which it holds his memory. The grandeur of the material memorial should typify the exalted place he held in the esteem of his countrymen

On behalf of the committee we urge that the contributions be sent at once.

### Academic Gowns at Harvard.

A lingering Puritanical aversion to gauds and flummery was long maintained in the New England colleges and was transmitted to their descendants in the Middle States and the West. For a considerable part of the nineteenth century and through the eighteenth and the seventeenth centuries, not merely the college dons but the undergraduates had to be sober in their raiment. At Harvard, and we presume at other colleges in the thirties and forties, sumptuary legislation still prevailed and an excess of gayety in dress was proscribed. To wear a buff waistcoat, or a loud coat on any day or other than a black coat on Sunday was to invite the wrath of a paternal faculty. As to the teaching body, the customary suit of solemn black was its uniform. What would have been the amazement of old Josian QUINCY or of EDWARD EVERETT if he could have seen even professors in sweaters, in tennis flannels, in golf stockings. The weight of old tradition rested heavily on the American colleges; the pride of life was repressed as much as it could be; and chipper youths were admonished for a brown coat or for whistling on the way to prayers. In time sport and art grew up. The

athletic and the æsthetic cults were established. The Puritan gave way to the picturesque. Relations of friendship between the American and the foreign, especially the English, universities became strong; and thence, in some part, came the desire for dignified and comely academic costume and ceremony. American scholars received honorary degrees at foreign universities and saw the necessity of hood and gown or some such college uniform. The wearing of these vestments of the learned has become very common in the American universities in the last few years. While much scoffed at by the ungodly and secretly or openly opposed by persons of excessive self-consciousness or a native dislike to pageantry the custom deserves only praise. Why should wellordered and beautiful processions be left to the Church and the stage and be denied to the universities? Most of us know the old-fashioned, struggling, wkward Commencement line making its way to ugly hall or meeting house. Most of us remember how tame and dreary the college attempts at ceremonial and celebration used to be.

But are we Americans able to walk part successfully even on the modest college stage? Don't we shy even at a little harmless pomp and feel mighty uncomfortable when the plain democratic business suit is covered with purple and with pall? There is something to be said on both sides. We have seen bachelors and masters and doctors who seemed much embarrassed by the rustling self-assertion of their gowns; but for the honor of the university and the development of the artistic sense of the community a little embarrassment should be meekly borne.

Evidently the friends of college uniform have won, for the University Council of Harvard University, an institution which has been somewhat conservative and rejuctant in the matter. has approved a report made by a special committee in 1897 and now renewed. In 1894 Harvard didn't take the trouble send delegates to a congress called by Princeton for the purpose of uniting the chief American universities upon a plan of university uniforms. Perhaps the splendor of the togs at the Yale Bicentennial has caused a yearning at Cambridge. Whether those austere demi-

gods, the Corporation, will approve the approval remains to be seen. The scheme is elective, not required. Nobody has to wear a gown unless he wants to If he does want to, he will know what to wear and will be supported by the consciousness of correctness

We are no experts in the plosties of collegiate garb, but the proposed Harvard system seems to be a slight modification of that adopted at the Princeton conference of 1894. Bachelors' gowns have pointed sleeves: masters' gowns long, closed sleeves, and doctors gowns round, open sleeves. At Harvard. the doctors gown may be worn by bachelors of divinity and bachelors of laws, as well as by doctors with a doctor in their shoepskin How will the faculty look? We quote from the Boston Transcript

" The President of Marrard Sence the Hunting! same into the at legal three of our predestance. minimized recommended a black game of this wind these states and or measures which because it has been some that Again. I and a can or home? With offmone takets. The professors given as associated to the a fin-

The committee makes want seems As the proposed menorial will not a rather perfedious recommendation only honor the memory of President for the benefit or reproof of seniors. It Mckittary but also emplayers the loy- has been the custom of the senior class alty to our institutions of the contribu-tors to it and their abhorrence of that spirit of savagery which inspired the before the degree was conferred. To He has even asserted, we believe, that it

kill this solecism, the committee suggests "a short sleeveless gown of worsted stuff, trimmed at the front with crimson cord." Are the "Port Chucks' all dead? Is there no spirit left in the townies" and the "muckers?"

### Motor Vehicles in War.

Last year, the Emperor of Germany offered a prize of \$20,000 for the best automobile for military use which could be produced, and the manufacturers of motor vehicles bent all their inventive and mechanical energies toward securing the reward. Now the British War Office has offered, among other inducements, a prize of \$8,000 for a motor car for military service which shall possess

certain specified qualities. The terms of this British competition prescribe explicitly that the machine must be capable not merely of carrying a few persons at great speed over smooth highways, but also of drawing heavy loads at a moderate rate of speed over ordinary country roads. The prize named will be awarded for a motor which shall weigh not more than thirteen tons and shall be able to draw a burden of twenty-five tons on a maximum grade of one in eighteen. It must maintain a speed of from three to five miles per hour and travel forty miles without stopping for supplies. If, under these conditions, the machine is able to go more than forty miles, a bonus of \$50 will be allowed for each mile it can travel beyond that distance.

Other provisions of the offer are that the machine shall be able to proceed at the rate of eight miles per hour for a single mile, and shall be adapted to travel through water not more than two feet deep. In judging of the respective merits of the different machines submitted their drawing power will be regarded of first importance, while cost, noisiness, simplicity of construction and operation, and the expense of the fuel required will also be considered. Any sort of motive power will be acceptable, if it assures the result sought. The machines to be used will carry a winding gear and seventy-five feet of steel rope, for use in drawing up hill large guns which could not readily be

moved by ordinary means. During the past three years the possibilities of automobiles for use in the army have been discussed to a greater or less extent by nearly all the great nations of the world, and experiments have been conducted in the effort to determine in what particular capacity motor vehicles were likely to be of the greatest military utility. That such vehicles on the field are superior, in numerous 'respects, to horse-drawn wagons has been demonstrated beyond doubt; and that, sooner or later, they will occupy a fixed and prominent place in the armies of the world seems certain.

As to what place in the army the automobile is best suited to fill expert military opinion changes frequently. During the French manœuvres in 1898 the automobile was valued chiefly for its great speed, which enabled a commanding officer personally to inspect his troops in a surprisingly short time. and also facilitated greatly the delivery of important communications. In the year following, when the automobile's carrying powers were increased, its greatest advantage seemed to lie in its Then it found that the machine could be en:ployed profitably to transport artillery and ammunition; while now, if we may judge by the mammoth size and vast power of the motor cars desired for use in the British Army, the serviceability of such machines, in a military sense, appears to be virtually unlimited. They will be made to transport not only the armies' equipment but also the armies themselves, together with whatever else it may seem desirable to take along.

The present movement on the part of the British War Office has resulted undoubtedly, from the experiments with motor vehicles which have been going on in South Africa. There it has been shown conclusively that these possess advantages which entitle them to rank high among the agents of war. But the tests conducted in that region were more valuable, perhaps, for proving in what particulars the automobiles used were deficient, rather than in those where they excelled their horsedrawn predecessors. The chief requisite of self-propelled vehicles for military use appears to be great drawing power power sufficient not only to move excoedingly heavy loads under favorable conditions, but also sufficient to draw such burdens over rough roads and through countries which defy all other means of travel. And it is in the hope of obtaining motor vehicles which shall meet this requirement that the British War Office, has announced its offer-

Only a short time ago Gen. Mitas manifested keen interest in the automobile as a prospective auxiliary in the United States Atmy, and expressed the belief that the machine would be extremely useful in certain branches of the service, and se time goes on and the defects now apparent in such machines become fewer, interest in them as bound to increase in this country no less than in Europe. This being the mass: experiments which total to reveal the true worth of the automobile in its various capacities will be volumble

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trusts. At present he seems to be neverty faces by blackguarding necessaries. If tions Abreighter had not given me a hourt possibly soft those infernal squirzet-headed espirors." Promitties Mr. Danier majors a mietake in priding himself on his heart and conscience. The ringular grace and amenity of his language and of his public might be necessary for him to shoot an infernal squirrel-headed editor in Fort But this must have been a Pickwickian threat. A Governor with such a battery of explosive words doesn't have to use the coarse methods of physical vio

Missouri has been most fortunate in her Senators The standard must be maintained.—St. Louis Republic. Is this a notice to the Hon. WILLIAM

JOEL STONE and the Hon. CHAMP CLARK that it is useless for them to apply for Mr. VEST'S post?

The Nashville Banner prints a lovely onnet, original or selected, by Mr. JAMES Newton Matthews. It is called "A Night in November." The very first line twines itself around the heart:

"The lady moon lies confined in a cloud." Ah, ENDYMION, ENDYMION! Do you hear The winds are up, and from the sobbing bough

The last leaves fall: far off a wild goose ploughs The slanting sky with utulations loud." Why do the boughs sob? Why does the wild goose ululate? Isn't the lady moon doing as well as could be expected?

# GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

German on the Causes of the Anti-English Agitation-The Boer War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present manifestation of a strong anti-English feeling in Germany would be still more regrettable were it to lead to actual international complications. Under prevailing conditions it is safe to say, however that such an eventuality is exceedingly re mote, if not altogether improbable. The chief reason for this view lies in the fact that any disturbance of the friendly relations now existing between the two nations would not serve the purpose of either and would, without a shadow of doubt, terminate to the disadvantage of both at this time. It may be said, and this advisedly and without feat of contradiction, that had the German naval programme been carried to completion two years ago, as it will be five years hence, we should have had no Boer war at all. German Government would have been compelled to demand arbitration and enforce The German Emperor's telegram voiced he sentiment of his people and was no mere

It would be idle at this time to enter into a discussion about the merits of the controversy From the very beginning the sympathy of the entire Continent has een with the Boers, though the Govern ments have observed the correct neutral attitude. In Germany this sympathy has been universal and shared in by all classes National prejudice and a lack of under-standing and appreciation of English aims and nethods, as England would like to have them understood, probably count for much in creating sympathy for the Boer and his cause, though it would not seem difficult to find afficient motive for its manifestation in a purely humane point of view. For this is a struggle of the all-powerful against weak though brave, and the cause is that touches the heart of every inde-

one that touches the heart of every independent nation.

It would be doing a gross injustice to the German character to say that commercial rivalry enters to any appreciable extent in creating an anti-English feeling in Germany. If fairness is a quality, no one who knows the English and has lived among them will deny that the sense of justice which is deeply engraved in their character must be equally appreciated by the Germans. It is true the English traveller, as the German sees him, often offends unwittingly by his disregard of the manners and customs of peoples among whom he visits. His insular prejudices are not always to tingly by his disregard of the manners and customs of peoples among whom he visits. His insular prejudices are not always to the foreigner's liking. I have travelled with an English gentleman in Germany who for weeks put English post stamps on letters mailed in that country. It was with diffi-culty that he could be made to see his mistake. This naivete on his part speaks volumes.

volumes.

But these are mere ripples on a tranquil sea. The distrust of the Germans in politsea. The distrust of the Germans in p ical matters has always, and especially fore the Boer war, lain in the fact that binding arrangements could be entered capacity to transport provisions from the Russo-Turkish War is the last and most

want because they are deprived of their support in life.

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### THE MESSAGE SHORTENED. It Will Urge Legislation for the Philippine

and Trade Relations With Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- It is the opinion

several of the leading men in both houses

of Congress, who have been in consultation with the President and the Secretary of War during the last week or two, that the legislative programme for the early part of the

session will provide for the enactment of the long-desired laws for the permanent government of the Philippine Islands. The President will recommend this in his message, and it is probable that the Philippines Committee will take up the subject when the Senate is organized and ready for business. The question of our relations with Cuba will also be strongly urged upon Congress by the President in his recommendation for reciprocal trade relations mendation for reciprocal trade relations in response to the urgent demands of the Cuban people through their delegation, who talked with the President and the Secretary of War to-day. It is understood that the President's recommendation for legislation to let down the tariff barriers and give Cuba a market for her products in this country will be quite sweeping, but it is not likely that Congress will be so liberal. As a matter of fact, those who will control Cuban legislation in Congress are not inclined to urge the passage of any law not inclined to urge the passage of any law until the Cuban Government is established, when a reciprocity treaty can be nego-tiated, if necessary, to give Cuba the de-sired commercial relief.

President Roosevelt has, it is said, de-cided not to incorporate in his message the recommendations of the Cabinet officers that usually form a part of the document but to have them published as an appendix This will materially shorten the message proper, and as it is now blocked out it will not make more than 20,000 words. Reciprocity, the trusts and Cuba are the subjects that will command the largest share of the President's attention. He will now many the president's attention. He share of the President's attention. He will urge upon Congress the wisdom of negotiating reciprocity treaties upon a protection basis, the publication of the doings of the so-called trusts in order that the evidence will be at hand for prosecuting them in case they violate the law, and the making of a commercial treaty with Cuba. The President will also have much to say about the importance and necessity of amending the Interstate Commerce of amending the Interstate Commerce law so that the Government will have power to enforce it, which it apparently does not have now, but there will be no specific legislation recommended for this

purpose.
Although the President has practically completed his message, it is, of course, subject to possible change at any time between now and Saturday, when it will go to the printer for the final proofs.

#### TO SELL DR. LYMAN'S AUTOMOBILE The Government Confiscates It and Will Put It Up at Auction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The expensive automobile, made to order in France and brought to New York by Dr. J. Grant Lyman, will be sold at auction by the Government. The machine was seized by the Customs authorities several weeks ago, when Dr. Lyman declared that it should be admitted free of duty as household goods upon his declaration that it had been owned by him for more than one year. Incidentally, Dr. Lyman told the appraiser at New York that the automobile cost 9,000 francs, and later said he amount should be 22,000 france decision to sell the machine at auction however, is not based on undervaluation by the owner, but on the ground that he at-tempted to bring it into the country under other misrepresentation.

#### Agnosticism and Panthelsm and Christian Bellef. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: In

article "An Episcopal Bid for a Reunion" Catholic World the conin this month's cluding paragraph is: By the way since Dr. Huntington has set the

example of blunt remarks. It would be eminently natructive as well as interesting to know the result percentage figures, if a count of heads were taken, of the number of those adhering to the Protestant Episcopal Church who actually believe in the mystery of the Incarnation or in the Would it be in double figures, e. or merely in a decimal? But Inst and most
Those times is feeling of the activity of the ac The article in question deals mainly with

Dr Huntington's famous "Open Door" resolution at the San Francisco convention It presumes that Dr. Huntington's resoution was designed primarily as an invitation to Boman Catholics, and it argues in clear and somewhat scathing terms that clear and somewhat scathing terms that such an invitation presupposes a woful lack of elementary information regarding Roman Catholics and their tenets. An except from this article was quoted in The Six and evoked a rejoinder from a writer whose display of delightfully impractical and irrelevant erudition would mark him down as a Low Church clergyman. But the exceedingly pertinent and practical question of the above-quoted paragraph has been let carefully alone. The last sentence of that paragraph is rather exasperating. One could wish to heaven that the writer had not nothered with Dr. Huntington and his "Open Poor" amendment, but had gone ahead and written a whole article on "Open Door" amendment, but had head and written a whole article or nect. He might have been all wrong

this subject. He might have been all wrong in his statements and conclusions, but he would have put us on the way to debate and in a measure solve an extremely important question. For it seems to me extremely important that we should begin to have a statistical and ascentifically accurate line on the number of avowed thristians who are really thristians in the full and accurate sense of the word.

In the article in question the writer makes mention of the end to which so much of modern thought outside the tatholic thurch is rapidly drifting agnosticism and panthesian. It certainly would be instructive and impactant in the interests of Christianity. and in partially would be instructive and important in the interests of Christianty who who what proportion of the adherents resills agreed religious denomination. what proportion of the adherence various religious denominations are lift agnostics or puetheists or used to press that question of be-ine mystery of the Incarnation and divisity of thrist on some ardest a guers, but on no insisting in dotal full import of their affectative roph becomet with Piene due t quiet let be their graphics. have been that with Piene don't point.
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# to Address by Frod Redsign Brend

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# CUBANS SEE THE PRESIDENT. Make Personal Appeal for Reduction of

Duties on Cuban Products. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The delegation of Cubans, representing the General Society of Merchants and Business Men of the island of Cuba, are well satisfied with their first day's visit in Washington. They were received most cordially by President Roosevelt at 10 o'clock this morning, they visited Secretary of War Root and Secretary of the Treasury Gage before noon and they had an interview with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson after luncheon. To-morrow they will meet several other high officials of the Government and will confer with some of the leading Republican

Senetors. The delegation, consisting of Francisco Gamba, President of the General Society Miguel Mendoza, Simon Dumois, Louis Francke, Gustav Bock, Dionicio Velasco, Juan Pedro and Alfonzo Pesant; Octavio Davis, Secretary of the delegation, and L. V. de Abad, a member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs which visited Washington last winter, were introduced to President Roosevelt by State Senator Frank D. Pavey of New York, general counsel for the society and a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

The visitors were received in the Cabinet room instead of the President's reception room, where a majority of the President' callers are received, and they spent about half an hour in conversation with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Pavey and Senor Gamba acted as spokesmen. The last named referred to the petition which was forwarded to Washington two or three weeks ago, and said that the object of the visit was to support this petition of the commercial interests of Cuba in a personal way and to place the matter as clearly and exhaustively as possible before the officers of the Administration.

President Roosevelt listened most attentively, and all the members of the delegatien were impressed with his evident sincerity and desire to do all in his power to promote the interests of Cuba. After leaving the White House Senor Gamba

said:
"You will at once recognize that it would not be proper or expedient for us to repeat at this time what the President and the indicate of the covernment officials." other distinguished Government say to us. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. Roosevelt told us he had considered Cuban matters very carefully and that he had outlined his views quite fully in his annual message to Congress, which will be made public early next week."

will be made public early next week."

It was learned from an authoritative source to-day, outside the delegation, that President Roosevelt will recommend in his message practically the form of relief asked for by the Cuban commercial interests, and Secretary Root will make strong recommendation of the same character in his forthcoming annual report.

After leaving the White House and before going to the War Department, the delegation gave out the following statement regarding the objects of their visit:

going to the War Department, the delega-tion gave out the following statement regarding the objects of their visit:

"The object of the visit of the Cuban delegates is to make a personal appeal to the President, the Secretary of War and other officials in Washington, as well and other officials in Washington, as well as Senators and Representatives, for their support and approval of the reductions asked for by the Cubans in their petition. After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island of Cuba at the present time, the petition asks for the following reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products:

First—That molasses and raw sugars up to No 16 of the Dutch standard, manufactured in Cuba, be admitted free of all duties

Second—That tobacco leaf grown in Cuba and classified under paragraph No. 213 of the United States Customs tariffs, on being imported into the United States, pay, if wrappers, a duty of \$1 a pound; and that, until specified, unstemmed fillers—pay 20 cents per pound. per pound Third—That on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all sorts, manufactured in Cuba cheroots of all sorts, manufactured in Cuba

Third—That on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all sorts, manufactured in Cuba and mentioned in paragraph No 217 of the United States Customs tariffs, a duty of \$2.50 per pound be levied; and the present additional tax of 25 per cent, ad valorem be suppressed altogether.

Fourth—That a reduction be made on the alcohol, spirits and rums (by-products of sugar cane) and on preserves and sweetmeats and sweets, manufactured in Cuba, with Cuban fruits, of 40 per cent, of their respective duties as classified under the

with Cuban fruits, of 40 per cent of their respective duties as classified under the respective paragraphs in the United States. Custems tariffs.

Fifth That no internal revenue tax or import, annuling the concessions above solicited, be established in the United States. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the delega tion was presented to Secretary Root by Col. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. Mr. Root talked very freely with his visitors and said that his annual report, which will be published on Wednesday next, deals very fully with Cuban affairs. The delegation spent nearly three-quarters of an hour with the Secre-tary, and from his office went to the Treasury Department to meet Secretary Gage. With him also they had a very satisfactory inter-view, although he did not commit himself to any definite expression regarding the relief which the commercial interests of Cuia are seeking. He asked many persons regarding affairs in the island, particularly about the finances and the currency. In the interview with Secretary Wilson at

the interview with Secretary Wilson at the Agricultural Department in the after noon the talk was particularly in reference to the sugar and tobacco industries.

He Writes That He Cannot Feel It His Buty to Go to Massachusette.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, pastor of St Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was recently elected Bishop netts, has written the following letter declining the honor, to the Committee of the Diocesan Convention that notified him of his election

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### SLAPS AT AMERICA AND ENGLAND. Father Mendl Sympathizes With Boers

and Filtpines MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 25 .- The Rev. Joseph F. Mendl, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this town announced at both masses yesterday that on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock he would say a solemn high mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of the Filipinos who died fighting for the rights of their country" and the Catholics who died fighting with the Boers in South Africa. The priest also criticised the United States and English Governments.

He said the mass was intended as a tribute to those who had died in the defence of their homes and families. It is also in the nature of a protest, said Father Mendl against the acts of both the American and English Governments, which he considered to be the most "outrageous and hypo-critical governments in the world, although they pretended to be the leaders of civil-ization in the twentieth century."

ization in the twentieth century."

When questioned as to how his parishioners felt about the mass, the priest said: "My people are back of me in this matter. There may be a few who do not feel satisfied, and if so, they are political jackasses."

Three years ago, during the war with Spain, Father Mendl expressed sympathy with the Spaniards whom he called "the down-trodden people of Spain."

### OBJECTED TO THE COON SONGS. Mr. Nicholas and His Wife Enliven a Sunday

Concert at Miner's Theatre. William Nicholas and his wife Irene, colored folks, attended the sacred concert at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre on Sunday night. Mister Nicholas was much displeased with the coon songs and it happened unfortunately that just after he took his seat a soloist sang this ditty;

Coon, coon, coon, How I hate that name, Coon, coon, coon, I doan want no such fame: Coon, coon, coon,
Wish I could change my shade,
I'd rather be a white man
Than a coon, coon, coon.

After one verse Mister Nicholas velled and started for the stage. Two ushers were put out of business when they tried to flag him. Mrs. Irene was a good second. She him. Airs, frene was a good second. She landed on Policeman McCracken's eye with her right. The combat raged until half the audience was wedged at the exits trying to get out and the other half, nearly crazy with rage, was trying to get at Nicholas, Six policemen were needed to get him out of the theatra.

the theatre.
In Jefferson Market Police Court vester-In Jefferson Market Police Court yester-day Nicholas was so battered and worn-out that Magistrate Crane let him go without further punishment. Mrs. Nicholas was mulcted \$5 for being so quick with her

# EVACUATION DAY, FLAGS UP.

Raised by Old Guard and Veteran Corps at Battery; Also at Block House. The Old Guard, in conformity with its

custom of a generation, raised the flag at the Battery yesterday afternoon in celebration of Evacuation Day, while the Guard band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and Company Eighty-three, United States Coast Artillery, fired a national salute of twenty-one guns from the sea wall a few rods away. On the return to the armory the Guard gave a marching salute in honor of Miss Helen Gould at he home at Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street. In the evening the Guard had a

banquet at the armory.

A detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the War of 1812, with which Col. As a Bird Gardiner is connected, according to its habit, also raised a flag at the Battery yesterday. This flag-raising was done at sunrise, and at the same time the flag at the Block House in Central Park was raised y the members of the same organization Last evening the Sons of the Revolution

celebrated Evacuation Day at Delmonico's and listened to an address by the Rev Charles Edward Brugler on "The Clergy

#### \$18,000 "CONSCIENCE" MONEY. upposed to Be Part of What Harry S. Black Paid on His Wife's Necklace.

A despatch from Washington yesterday reported that a "conscience" contribution of \$18,669.60 had been received by the Treasury Department from this city.

Investigation showed that in all probability the money was part of that paid to Collector Bidwell several weeks ago by Harry S. Black. President of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, as duty on a pearl necklace imported by his wife. This necklace was brought in by Mrs. Black in October, and is said to be valued at \$64,000. There was a story current at the time that Mrs. Black had brought the necklace in without declaring it, and that Mr. Black paid the duty as soon as he heard what his wife had done.

No anonymous contribution of any such amount as that mentioned has been forwarded to Washington from the Custom

## CONSUMPTIVE PUPIL BARRED. Shut Out of Public Schools by Dr. Skinner.

House here.

the Medical Attendant. In response to several letters of somplaint from parents of the pupils in Public School 106, Linwood street, Brooklyn, Dr. Frank C. Skinner, medical attendant caused the exclusion yesterday of a consumptive pupil. Dr Skinner believes that the presence of a case of consumption of he lunge is as much a menace to the health of the pupils as a case of diplithers or scarle fever

Haif & Million Chinese Threatened With Starration

WARRESOTON, Nov. 25 John Good. row. United States Consul-Genetal at Mharghal, reports to the Mate Report ment that there are over bull a notice people in the Yangton Vation will will starter this sented unless they got some help tross notate. A committee of for stations and thenese has been formed a Blanghai for the porpose of critering the citallings of three imple sed all for eigners is Chang are subscribing foundly Contributions may be reach Mornals. Constributions may be reade through a stribut for the first of the first order of the first order of the first order order order order or for the first order of the first order order

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